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THE LAZY MAN.

[F. L. Stanton.]

I'm the laziest man, I reckon, that mortal ever seed!
Got money? Nary a dollar! I wasn't built for greed.
Fer graspin' and fer gripin' where the revenue is found,
I'm what you call a lazy 'un—jes' built fer lyin' round!

Contented? Mighty right I am, when spring winds whisper sweet
In the meadows where the daisies make a carpet for my feet;
Where the nestin' birds are chirpin', where the brook, in witchin' play,
Goes laughin' on, a-pushin' all the lilies out of its way,

You'll find me almost any time a-lyin' at my ease,
With the lull song o' the locust and the drowsy drone o' bees
Above me and aroun' me; I'm a poet in my way,
An' I'd rather hear the birds sing 'an to shoot 'em any day.

"Jes' laziness," they tell me, an' I reckon they are right!
But the world's so full of beauty, an' you can't see much at night!
But different folks has different minds, nor drink from the same cup;
When I'm talkin' to the lilies, they're a-plowin' or 'em up.

My field's a pasture for the cows, as though it never pays,
It's a source o' pleasure to me jes' ter see the creatures graze!
The tinkle, tinkle o' the bells is such a pleasin' sound,
But I'm a lazy chap, you know, jes' built fer lyin' round!

Deep Plowing—John M. Rose, &c.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

MR. EDITOR:—While Robeson county has enjoyed a good crop season other sections of the State have suffered immensely from drought. Along the entire route from Fayetteville to Wilson the effect of the dry weather was visible on every side. The average depth of ploughing does not exceed three inches. Subsoiling to the depth of six inches would render our farms more productive, owing to the greater supply of moisture from beneath. Our next Lt. Governor, Thomas M. Holt, tried the experiment of breaking up his wheat land three times before planting, and the result was an enormous yield over that of the previous year. His advice to the farmers of Robeson was to try *one acre* on this plan to test the matter. If we remember his figures correctly he made 3,000 bushels in '87 on the same area which produced only 900 bushels during the previous year on the old plan. Farming—successful farming—is the only hope of prosperity, and we mention the above experiment with the hope that some one will try it and publish the result.

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Mr. John M. Rose, of 71, Grant Street, Glasgow, Scotland, desires information concerning his relatives in North Carolina. His great grand mother, Mrs. Waller Stewart alias Mrs. Jennet Graham, sailed from Greenock, Scotland, and came up the Cape Fear in 1744. She had two sons, Waller and Andrew Stewart. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by Mr. Rose. The writer will also take pleasure in forwarding the information desired.

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The Wilmington *Star* gave its readers a candid criticism of the speaking at Monroe as reported in a Charlotte paper. In the opinion of the editor of the *Star*, it was no discussion at all. The writer has had a little experience in politics, and our opinion is that very few votes are gained on either side by a discussion. The newspaper read by the fireside is the great factor in making votes. The editor of the *Star* perhaps has made more votes for Judge Fowle than a hundred orators who could discuss the dry details of the iniquitous tariff. The champion wrestler of England once visited the Island of Jura to have a fall with one John McNeill, who was the strongest man in the Highlands. McNeill unfortunately was not at home, but his wife, a powerful Highland woman, "was very sorra that Jone was not at home," and playfully picked up the powerful wrestler and threw him agin a stone fence and knocked the breath out of him. On his departure she kindly invited him "come again when Jone would be at home, but if he suld na be here I will try ye mysel, rather than ye suld be disappointed, at ony rate I will do the best I can for ye *under the circumstances*."

We would like to see the man who could discuss dispassionately at length any question before an enthusiastic crowd of yelling Democrats, especially when the speaker has to crowd into an hour's speech allusions to the tariff, county government, radical rascality, &c., &c. We presume that Judge Fowle did the best he, or any other man could have done under the "circumstances."

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A distinguished physician related to us a few years ago the following incident:

"I was a young doctor," said he, "when the late war commenced and joined the army as a private soldier. In the spring '62 I was appointed Assistant Surgeon, and assigned to duty at a field hospital immediately in the rear of Gen. Lee's headquarters during one of the Seven Days battles. Being young in the profession I had little experience in surgery, and the bloody work in the hospital made me sick. The wounded men were brought in rapidly, and soon filled up the country school houses I was using, and I had hundreds of men laid on wheat straw under the shade of the trees around. The weather was intensely hot. The roar of artillery and small arms was incessant. The groans and cries of the wounded nearly distracted me. There was a number of plunderers from Richmond robbing the dead. These were driven back, and a line of sentinels was posted from the door of my hospital in a line running west towards the James River. The sentinel who guarded the main road leading to the battle field, was a Mississippian of Barksdale's regiment. Whenever I went to the door he would ask how Old Bark was gettin' on? I could not tell him. He halted scores of men and held them till relieved by a mounted officer in charge of the line.

Going to the door at one time I heard the sharp Halt! and to my surprise he had stopped President Davis, who was riding rapidly towards Gen. Lee's headquarters. 'I hope,' said Mr. Davis, 'that you will let me pass, as I am going to Gen. Lee's headquarters on urgent business. A great battle is going on and I cannot detained'.

"You can't pass here," said the sentinel. It's against orders. *Mississippi is on duty here to-day*, and can't pass till the officer comes. He'll be here directly."

Mr. Davis raised his hat to the soldier with all the grace of a courtier, and pleasantly replied: "I have been a soldier my self, and would not ask you to do anything in violation of orders but for the urgent necessity of seeing General Lee at once."

"Can't help that, sir," was the reply.

"Perhaps you do not know me," said Mr. Davis, "I am the man you call your President, I am Mr. Davis, of Mississippi."

The soldier pulled down one side of his tattered straw hat, and replied, "I am from Mississippi myself. I am Mc——, and belong to Capt. McElroy's company, Col. Barksdale's 13th Mississippi. I am mighty glad to see you, Mr. Davis, *but you can't pass here sir*. It's against orders *Mississippi is on duty to-day sir*."

Mr. Davis gracefully submitted, but just at that moment General Randolph, the new Secretary of War, dashed up and inquired why Mr. Davis was detained.

"This good soldier will not let us pass," General Randolph exclaimed furiously, "We *must go on*." There was an ominious click of the musket as the sentinel brought his gun to a ready. "You can't pass here, sir." "I *will* go," said Randolph. "I'll let you know that this is Mr. Davis, the commander-in-chief, and I am the Secretary of War in this Confederacy, and I *will* go." "You are the Secretary of War *in this Confederacy*," said the sentinel, but if you cross my line you will be a secretary of war in h—ll before night," and the sentinel gave a significant dip with the bayonet. At the urgent appeal of Mr. Davis, Gen. Randolph submitted. All this time the earth was shaking with the thunder of battle. The soldier kept his eye upon the Secretary, and remarked, "I'll let you know that Mississippi is on duty now, and you can't pass here."

Just at this moment the officer in charge galloped up, and ordered the sentinel to "let those gentlemen pass." They disappeared at once in a cloud of dust, and I saw them no more. A few minutes afterwards the faithful sentinel was quietly walking his beat as if nothing had happened, and seeing me, he inquired, "I say, Doc, do you know how *Old Bark's* boys are gettin' on? I heard 'em yelling down there awhile ago." I could give him no information, and he remarked: "It's mighty strange that none of our boys get wounded." He was soon relieved, and started towards the firing. I was at Fredericksburgh afterwards and I felt concerned about the attack of Gen. Burnside. It was necessary to hold the crossing below the town till the trap could be arranged for Burnside's army, and I felt no little relief when I saw Barksdale's Mississppians assigned to guard the crossing. *Mississippi was on duty*, and I foresaw the terrible repulse that awaited the Federals.

I never was in Mississippi, but I learned to revere the name of that glorious State. Yes! said the Doctor, Mississippi was on duty then, and in the great fight for caucasian manhood, *she is on duty to-day*. I have often wondered what became of that soldier. Did he survive the war? or did he "moan out all the death rattle" on the field. Mississippi is on duty to-day! will ring in my ears till the floodgates of life shut in eternal rest."

Pins, Twelve Dollars a Paper!

From an article entitled "Hard Times in the Confederacy" in the September *Century* we quote the following: "In August, 1864, a private citizen's coat and vest, made of five yards of coarse homespun cloth, cost two hundred and thirty dollars exclusive of the price paid for the making. The trimmings consisted of old cravats; and for the cutting and putting together, a country tailor charged fifty dollars. It is safe to say that the private citizen looked a veritable guy in his new suit, in spite of its heavy drain upon his pocket-book.

"In January, 1865, the material for a lady's dress which before the war would have cost ten doolars could not be bought for less than five hundred. The masculine mind is unequal to the task of guessing how great a sum might have been had for bonnets, 'brought through the lines'; for in spite of patient self-sacrifice and unfaltering devotion at the bedsides of the wounded in the hospital, or in ministering to the needs of relatives and dependents at home, the Southern women of those days are credited with as keen an interest in the fashions as women everywhere in civilized lands are apt to be in times of peace. It was natural that they should be so interested, even though that interest could in the main not reach beyond theory. Without it they often would have had a charm the less and a pang the more. Any feminine garment in the shape of cloak or bonnet or dress which chanced to come from the North was readily awarded its meed of praise, and reproduced by sharp-eyed observers, so far as the scarcity of materials would admit.

"But fashion's rules were necessarily much relaxed in the Southern Confederacy so far as practice went when even such articles as pins brought through the blockade sold for twelve dollars a paper, and needles for ten, with not enough of either."

This is Plain Enough.

[Philadelphia Record.]

If a shoemaker can buy cheap leather he can make cheap shoes. If a manufactory can purchase cheap raw material he can turn out cheaper work and have more money to pay his workmen.

The Mills bill puts on the free list lumber, tin plate, wool, linseed oil, sulphur, coal tar, salt, burlaps, flax, hemp, jute and other like material entering into the cost of manufacturing in the city and the country, in the factory and on the farm.

To take the taxes off these things is to benefit at one stroke the employer, the workingman and the consumer.

One of those surly old bachelors that need killing says that the reason why a woman is called a "duck" is because the dressing is better than the bird.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

CLEVELAND'S LETTER OR ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1888.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins and Others, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN: In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate, and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will.

It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen. These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our Government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care. Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense, to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth, a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors, and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrafices is quickened the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration, which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil, and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their Government; the guarantee to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship, and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, a patient, and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the Government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers, and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every departure of the Government.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the National Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present Administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that, if I am again called to the Chief Magistracy, there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequences largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief. Our Government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent, and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free Government because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is not only the right but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guarantee, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the Government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them and, through an utter perversion of its powers, extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants.

The cost of the Government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our Custom Houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spiritnous and malt liquors, tobacco, and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the tax gatherer. These results are inseperable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, bnt by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our Custom Houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public Treasury represent many millions more, which, though never reaching the National Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic production resulting from our tariff laws.

In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the Government seems to be perfectly plain. The coxtinuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxatiod as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs is surely something which, under a Government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated. While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the Government are uncomplainly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our Custom Houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National Treasury a surplus of more than $130,000,000. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than $108,000 in a county containing 50,000 inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government—the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers, and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor.

The surplus revenue now remaining in the Treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business. It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the Government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concern those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works, and the enlargement of enterprises already established depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security; and all these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard

The first result of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity are followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in a general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable, stage is reached depression in all business and enterprise will as a necessary consequence lessen the opportunity for work and employment, and reduce salaries and the wages of labor. Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus lying idle in the National Treasury, our wage earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most of all directly concerned in the situation. Others seeing the approach of danger may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless, and defenseless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of illeness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency toward gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested Treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining, without excuse, in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the Government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people.—Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance; some are delusive, some are absurd, and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals. While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment, to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the Treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place, if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by a reform in our present tariff laws.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present Federal taxation; that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy, and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government. We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the Treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessaries of life.

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises, and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that, confined to a home market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rate of wages paid uncertain. We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which, by the employment of labor, are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic Party, we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils, we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and add to the comforts of his home. And before passing from this phase of the question I am constrained to express the opinion that, while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, an additional and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries, who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow-citizens, or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to American citizenship.

The platform adopted by the late National Convention of our party contains the following declaration:

"Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition."

Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic Party. The declaration of its National Convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies. We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong doing. With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform.

While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides.

Yet when in the legislative body, where under the Constitution all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, the Democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties, they were met by determined opposition and obstruction; and the minority refusing to co-operate in the House of Representatives, or propose another remedy, have remitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the Senate. The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in the party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe, while they will support the interests of America.

They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare also that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus, in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point. They confess themselves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization and to deprive our people of the markets for their goods, which can only be gained and kept by the semblance, at least, of an interchange of business, while they abandon our consumers to the unretained oppression of the domestic trusts and combinations which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned. They propose further to release entirely from import duties all articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor, who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad and not already free will find it difficult to discover where their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic necessaries; and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country.

Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration that if, after the changes already mentioned, there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed "rather than surrender any part of our protective system." Our people ask reform from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread and they are given a stone.

The implication contained in this party declaration that desperate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system, should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuses. Of course in a country as great as ours, with such a wonderful variety of interests, often leading in entirely different directions, it is difficult if not impossible to settle upon a perfect tariff plan, but in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibitory of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines or granting actual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare.

If misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present effort in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like result. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people and the abstraction by the Government of the currency of the country inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less, and the blame should not be laid at the door of the Democratic Party if it is applied too late.

With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficient reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Novel Voyage in a House.

[Special to the World.]

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 30.—This morning three tug boats steered up the harbor towing a house. The building is owned by a Mr. Blakeman, and a few days ago stood upon a high bluff overlooking the Housatonic River, near Stratford. It was placed upon large scows and is to be placed again on terra firma in this city. Inside the house the regular domestic duties were being performed this morning while the structure was being towed. In the bay window a comely maiden was reading a book, and on the verunda a large Maltese dosed. Through the upper windows could be seen the chambermaid making up a bed. A plank was thrown across to the wharf and the ladies of the household came ashore to do their shopping. On the trip down there was singing and dancing in the house. Mr. Blakeman having invited a number of friends to enjoy the voyage with him.

The Joint Discussion.

There will be a joint discussion of the campaign between Hon. Daniel G. Fowle and Hon. Oliver H. Dockery, Democratic an Republican candidates for Governor, at the following times and places:

Marion, Friday, Sept. 21.

Mcoresville, Irdell Co., Saturday, Sept. 22.

The local committees will please advertise, these appointments by handbills and otherwise.

SPIER WHITAKER,
Ch'm'n Dem. State Ex. Com.

The New York *Evening Post* prints a list of one hundred and forty prominent manufacturers, many of whom formerly voted the Republican ticket, who now declare that they will vote the Democratic ticket in this contest. These manufacturers represent nearly all of the principal industries in the country.

The Parish Warehouse Company, at Durham, has been organized with a capital of $100,000. Mr. Geo. W. Woodward, formerly of this place, is one of the incorporators.

Col. Julian Allen, of Iredell, who for many years has voted the Republican ticket, has announced his intention of voting for Cleveland and Fowle.

The Panther's Scream.

[Forest and Stream.]

Reading in July 16 number of *Forest and Stream* a short item about panthers by your British Columbia correspondent, reminds me of a circumstance in my own hunting days about thirty-five years ago. I was camping alone in an open camp near the head of Mollychunkemunk Lake, say about twenty rods from the shore, in the woods, on a dark and stormy night in the fall of the year. I had worked hard the day before tramping through the woods, over mountains and through swamps, tending traps and doing some shooting, being chiefly in pursuit of fur game. I was very tired, had got to camp just at dark, and gathered in some wood, cooked and ate my supper, and lay down on my balsam bed, and was soon sound asleep. When I came to myself, I was on my knees, with my gun in my hands, peering out into the darkness, and the rain was pouring in torrents. My fire was nearly out and it was a fearful night. I knew I had been awakened by some noise, for I had done the same thing once before, and I was in a frightened state of mind. On coming to myself my first effort was to start up my fire; and as luck would have it, there were some dry sticks by my side. While I was thus engaged there went out into the tempest and darkness one of the most unearthly screeches or yells I ever heard, a prolonged vehement howl, sounding as nearly as I can describe like a woman in distress.

My hair straightened and my hat came off, and I jumped back into camp, and there was lively work kindling that fire. The animal, when I heard him, was on the shore of the lake, not more than one hundred yards from me. No doubt he had screeched before, which brought me out of sleep, on to my knees, with my gun ready to shoot; but a gun then and there was about as good a weapon as a stick of wood, for nothing could be seen outside, and a panther would have crushed me at one leap had he started a scrimmage. No doubt he smelled me, but at the same time saw some spark of fire, which kept him back and caused him give the frightful yell. Be that as it may, I soon had a bright fire burning, but there was no more sleep for me that night. I sat with my gun in my grip ready to fire, and, as St. Paul when he was shipwrecked, "wished for day." The beast made off on to the mountains to the east, every few minutes uttering his parting vehement yell, which grew less and less distinct as he receded, until all was still except the dripping of the rain.

In the morning I went to the shore of the lake and found the animal's tracks—a large round footprint with long claws that settled into the sandy shore as he traveled along, and when he came to a brook, which was about thirty feet wide, he seemed to leap it with the greatest ease. This was what I presume to be a large panther.

"The Little High Chair."

[Detroit Free Press.]

There was an auction at one of the down town auction houses recently. A pale, sad-faced woman, in a plain calico gown, stood in the crowd. The loud voiced auctioneer at last came to a lot of plain and somewhat shabby old furniture. It had belonged to the pale woman, and was being sold to satisfy the mortgage on it. One by one the articles were sold, the old bureau to one, the easy rocker to another, and the bedstead to a third. Finally the auctioneer hauled out a child's high chair. It was old and rickety, and as the auctioneer held it up every body laughed—every body except the pale faced woman, and a tear trickled down her cheek.

The auctioneer saw it, and somehow a lump seemed to come up in his throat. And his gruff voice grew soft. He remembered a little high chair at home, and how it had once filled his life with sunshine.

It was empty now. The baby laugh, the two little hands that were once held out to greet papa from that high chair, were gone forever. He saw the pale faced woman's piteous looks, and knew that in her eye the little high chair was more precious than if it had been made of gold and studded with diamonds.

In imagination he could see the little dimpled cherub which it once held; could see the little chubby fist grasping the tin rattle box and pounding the chair full of nicks; could see the little feet which had rubbed the paint off the legs; he could hear the crowing and laughing in glee, and now—the little high chair was empty. He knew there was an aching void in the pale-faced woman's heart; as there was in his own.

"Don't laugh!" said the auctioneer softly, as somebody facetiously offered ten cents. "Many of you have little empty high chairs at home, which money would not tempt you to part with." Then he handed the clerk a bill out of his own pocket, and remarked, "sold to the lady over there," and the pale faced woman walked out, with the little high chair clasped in her arms, and tears streamed down her cheeks. The crowd stook back respectfully, and there was a suspicious moisture in the eyes of the man who had bid ten cents.

An old soldier lay dying in a little town in Pennsylvania one day last week. "Is there anything that troubles you?" asked his pastor, as an expression of grave concern passed over the veteran's face. "Yes," said the dying man, "there is. I have not made one of my opportunities. I was in the war about four years, in many battles, and thought I tried to do my duty. But I never picked up a lighted shell, with its burning fuse sputtering close to the shell and threw it over the parapet of the fort. I have been a regular attendant upon army reunions, and I have read the newspapers since the war, and find that I am the only man in the union army who has not performed that feat, although I have had plenty of opportunities. My life has been wasted." "But why," asked the pastor kindly, "did you not do it when you had the opportunity?" "Because," said the gallant old soldier, "I wanted to save the shell. I always knelt down and pulled the fuse out with my teeth!" and then the noble life went out with a snap like a friction primer.—*Burdette.*

Historical Shot.

Among the line of the Carolina Beach railroad may be seen several huge one-hundred pounds shot. These missels of war are reminisences of the attention paid to our coast by Uncle Sam's navy during the late unpleasantness. Quite a number of these shot were unearthed during the construction of the railroad.—*Wil. Messg'r.*

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, November 4th.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
OF OHIO.

For Electors—State at Large:
ALFRED M. WADDELL, of New Hanover.
FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.

District Electors:
1ST DIST.—GEO. H. BROWN, JR., of Beaufort.
2ND DIST.—JOHN E. WOODWARD, of Wilson.
3RD DIST.—CHARLES B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.
4TH DIST.—EDWARD W. POU, JR., of Johnston.
5TH DIST.—J. H. DOBSON, of Surry.
6TH DIST.—SAMUEL J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly.
7TH DIST.—LEROY C. CALDWELL, of Iredell.
8TH DIST.—THOMAS M. VANCE, of Caldwell.
9TH DIST.—W. T. CRAWFORD, of Haywood.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
of Wake.

For Lieutenant Governor:
THOMAS M. HOLT,
of Alamance.

For Secretary of State:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,
of New Hanover.

For Treasurer:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

For Auditor:
GEORGE W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba.

For Attorney-General:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe.

For Supreme Court Bench:
Associate Justice, to fill vacancy caused by death of Thos. S. Ashe,
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
of Franklin.

To serve if Constitutional Amendment is adopted,
JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Beaufort.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke.

For Congress—3rd District:
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY,
of Pender.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

We give a large amount of space in this issue to the admirable letter of acceptance of President Cleveland. His letters, should never be kept from the people, they are so bold, so full of good sound doctrine, good common sense, so easily understood, that they are pleasant reading for everybody—and this letter is no exception. He is a great man, an honest, true representative of the people. He has from the moment he was placed in the Presidential chair to the present time proved that he is worthy of their utmost confidence. He has given the lie to every prediction that the republican party made before his election. The country is safe in his hands, he has wiped out the disgrace that the republicans had placed upon our government. There are now no rascals to turn out, the government is as clean as can be—the laws have been faithfully executed, he has done his whole duty and it would be a sad misfortune for it to fall into other hands.

READ AND PONDER WELL.

Is there really any danger of Cumberland County being handed over to the rule of the Radical party? If so, we beg the people of our good old county to stop for a moment and seriously consider the inevitable consequences that are to follow such a disastrous event.

Have you forgotten the days of 1868, when the State land tax was 80 cents on the $100.00. Under Democratic government to-day, it is but 20 cents! When it was a notorious fact that the Legislature was bought up, *bribed* for $240,000! When *gold* and *silver*, horses and carriages; bonds, and lands, were used as corruption funds to buy up *Judges* and *Legislators*. When even the carpet in the State Capital was made the subject of corrupt bargain, *fraud* and *robbery* of the people's money. When by the carpet bag legislature $23,000,000 of *fraudulent special tax bonds* were issued and attempted to be fostered upon the people of this State, who received *not one dollar of consideration*, which bonds Levi P. Morton, the Radical candidate for Vice President, now holds, and by the election of three Radical Judges of the Supreme Court, hopes to *grind* the last cent of them out of the tax-ridden people of North Carolina, the burden of which taxation will fall upon the *land* of this State.

Fellow Democrats, have you forgotten, and do you properly appreciate these things. No calamity so dire can befall the people of Cumberland county, as a return to negro rule under radical supremacy. The next Legislature is to elect a U. S. Senator. Shall it be Ransom, the peerless, or some *venomous South hater*, of the ilk of Abbott or Pool, such as the Radicals made Senators of when they were in power. We beg the Democratic party of Cumberland county to wake up, lay aside personal considerations and petty animosities and GO TO WORK, work for the party which has given us peace and low taxes. Work for the party which has secured to every man life, liberty and property, and the pursuit of happiness." Work for the party whose legislators *cannot* be bribed, and whose Judges *cannot* be bought. By every motive of self-preservation, by every emotion that can move or stir the patriot heart, we beg, we adjure you to scorn likes and dislikes; lay aside animosities and prejudices, and work from now till election day for the success of the Democratic ticket.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Mr. Blaine's telegram that they had made great gains in Maine, that it was a political revolution, made the republicans throw up their hats, but now the returns are all in, and the great gains amount to only 149 more votes than in 1884—then their arder is cooled. The New York *Herald* says.

Now we have no wish to dampen Mr. Blaine's ardor, nor to pour ice water on the agitated spinal column of the republican party. We delight to see the politicians' eyes in a fine frenzy rolling, and so far from interfering with any gymnastic exercise of that kind, prefer to remark, "Let 'em roll." This is a free country, and if a man can find enjoyment in so innocent a way we always do what we can to increase the hilarity of the occasion. But when a man like Mr. Blaine, after rampaging over the State like an untamed whirlwind, with mass meetings, processions, torchlights, bluelights, Roman candles and a delegation from Congress to play on the cymbals, the harp, the psaltery, and the hand organ, manages to get one hundred and forty-nine more votes than were given in 1884 we rather wonder why he should speak of it as "almost a political revolution."

The only explanation is, of course, that he didn't dream of carrying the State at all. The Democratic policy of lower taxes, real protection to the working classes, a larger market, more business for the manufacturers, has had such a marked effect on the people that when he got, according to his own estimate, one hundred and forty-nine extra votes in a whole State his hilarity knew no bounds. He could hardly contain himself, and pronunced it "a political revolution."

We thank Mr. P. M. Wilson, Secretary of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society for an invitation to the State Fair to be held in Raleigh on October 16th to 19th. Mr. Wilson is making great efforts to make this the best Fair ever held in Raleigh. He says, the list of entries will be far greater than ever, the largest show of fine horses, the finest herds of cattle, the best breeds of hogs and the variety of poultry will be a sight to see. The exhibit of fruit, and the display of the products from the farms will equal if not exceed all future exhibits. Races; games, &c., will interest, and the meetings of the farmers, with the distinguished speakers will enable them to please all. The railroad fare will be *only* one cent per mile.

Democrats, if there any among you who are doubtful, remember that for your sake and for the sake of your little ones, that this is no time to be undecided. Stand to your colors. The enemy is before you, fear not to face the music. If you are a good, true Democrat you cannot lend your influence to another party, let its name be what it may. You many think that your one vote counts for little, but it tells in the general result; it is a hazardous thing to be doubtful now. It is hazardous to be even lukewarm, and we appeal to every white man who loves his race to stand by his colors. Every vote is needed, and we want you to vote as necessity requires.

The joint discussion between Judge Fowle and Col. Dockery terminates at Mooresville on the 22d, Saturday. After this they separate. The referees have been unable to come to terms, it is just as we predicted. We knew that Dockery would end it as soon as the appointments ceased. Send Waddell after him.

Governor Hill has been again nominated for Governor of New York. This makes New York safe, it is no longer a doubtful State. Chairman Price says, (and he is posted) that there are not many States that come under the doubtful head.

DEMOCRATS ATTENTION.

A very important meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club will be held on Friday night, at the Town Hall. Every Democrat is earnestly urged to be present. Good speeches and important work. Come out ye "lovers of liberty."

HENRY L. COOK, President.
G. H. HAIGH, D. McD. GRADY, } Secretaries.

Davidson College.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

Editor of the Observer:

Our session, Mr. Editor opened yesterday under auspices most favorable. At this writing thirty-four new students have presented themselves for matriculation and others are expected in a few days. The school of Medicine under the care of Dr. Barringer opens the first of October, and a full class is looked for. Our new President, Dr. Shearer, has already endeared himself to the boys by his good sense and by the interest manifested in all that concerns the student bodily comfort.

Dr. Carroll and Dr. Harding have made two desirable additions to our village by bringing home with them two of Virginia's fairest daughters. Prof. H. L. Smith, our Professor of Natural Philosophy, has returned from the "Atlanta Chatauqua" where he has gained quite a reputation as a teacher of Physics.

Col. Martin has been detained at Blowing Rock by the illness of his daughter, Miss Mary. The boys think that the sun rises and sets in the "Colonel" and it is with much impatience that we await his return.

With the good feeling Mr. Editor that now exists among the boys and with a corps of teachers enthusiastic, energetic and earnest we may safely predict that, Providence permitting, the year before us shall be one of unprecedented success.

STUDENT.

Myron Bangs, a cement manufacturer of Syracuse, N. Y., has given $10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. He is a long-lifed Republican, but says he is convinced that Tariff Reform is right and that he is anxious to help it forward.

The person who remarked that the New York *Star* as a Democratic champion combines the executive ability of a battering ram with the business end of a hornet, was not far out of the way. It is a great *Star!*

The yellow fever has made its appearance at Decatur, Ala. Decatur is situated on the Tennessee River. It is the county-seat of Morgan County.

Official returns from the State election in Arkansas are all in, and the majority for Fagle, Democrat, for Governor, is 14,981.

Prof. Proctor, the distinguished Astronomer, died in New York City last week, of yellow fever.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the notice issued by R. S. Huske, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, a full delegation from every township assembled in Williams' Hall on Thursday last to nominate a candidate for the Sixteenth Senatorial District (composed of Cumberland and Harnett) and candidates for the Legislature and County officers.

Mr. R. S. Huske called the Convention to order promptly at twelve, in a speech that counselled harmony, showing the necessity of a full expression of opinion that good selections might be made, which would ensure undoubted success. He was warmly applauded.

On motion, Mr. W. S. Cook, W. W. McDonald, Geo. H. Haigh, of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and Melvin Gardner, representing the *Journal*, were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion, that each district select a delegate to represent them on the Committees of Credentials, Rules and Organization. The following were appointed on Rules:

Gray's Creek—Wm. Alderman.
Cross Creek—A. A. McKethan,
Cedar Creek—Jonathan Evans.
Seventy-first—J. Luther.
Carver's Creek—W. J. Green.
Black River—C. C. McClellan.
Beaver Dam—D. M. Beard.
Quwhiffle—M. McLeod.
Rockfish—W. F. Holmes.
Flea Hill—John McCaskill.
Little River—W. M. Geddie.
A. A. McKethan was appointed Chairman.

ORGANIZATION:

Gray's Creek—J. T. Tolar.
Cross Creek—J. D. McNeill.
Cedar Creek—D. B. Culbreth.
Seventy-first—D. B. Currie.
Carver's Creek—G. D. Elliott.
Black River—J. A. Wade.
Beaver Dam—C. H. Cogdell.
Quwhiffle—S. J. Cameron.
Rockfish—A. A. Harrington.
Flea Hill—Alex. McNeill.
Little River—J. H. Smith.
A. A. Harrington, Chairman.

CREDENTIALS:

Gray's Creek—E. M. Davis.
Cross Creek—A. B. Williams.
Cedar Creek—W. W. Autry.
Seventy-first—D. Shaw.
Carver's Creek—W. D. Adams.
Black River—Roe Gainey.
Beaver Dam—P. P. Hall.
Quwhiffle—John Blue.
Rockfish—W. J. Buie.
Flea Hill—W. J. Sessoms.
Little River—D. M. McCrummen.
Col. D. Shaw, Chairman.

The Committee on Organization recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the credentials of all the townships were regular, except Seventy-first, where all who recorded their names with the Secretary were allowed to represent the township.

On this, there was a majority and minority report, and it was declared that the regular nominations stand.

The Committee on Rules, through their Chairman reported:

First—That the Convention be governed by the majority rule.

Second—That the vote be governed by the rules laid down by the Democratic Executive Committee.

Third—That nominations begin with the State Senator to follow with members of the House, and that County officers begin with the nomination of Sheriff.

Maj. Jonathan Evans then moved that the delegates from Harnett, be as a matter of courtesy, requested to take seats in the Convention. Adopted.

The following nominations for Senator for the Sixteenth Senatorial District were then made: Mr. D. B. Culbreth nominated W. L. Williams, Esq.; Mr. M. McLeod nominated Mr. A. J. Bethune, which was seconded by N. A. Gillis, Esq.; Mr. J. A. Gainey placed in nomination C. C. McClellan and Mr. John McDuffie offered the name of John G. Shaw, Esq.

The first ballot Williams 47; Bethune 27½; McClellan 16½; J. G. Shaw 28½. No election. McClellan's name was then withdrawn, and on the second ballot Williams 69; Shaw 21; Bethune 9. Mr. Williams having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the Convention, which was then made unanimous.

Hon. D. H. McLean, delegate from Harnett, then addressed the Convention in a brief speech, congratulating the Convention upon its choice, and in the name of the democrats of Harnett ratifying it—promising from Harnett a good report in November next.

Maj. Evans then offered the following:

Resolved, That a Senatorial Executive Committee be elected for this Sixteenth Senatorial District to consist of seven—four from Cumberland and three from Harnett. The members of the Committee from Cumberland be elected by this Convention, and members from Harnett to be appointed by the delegation present from Harnett.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination for the House: M. Hall, John Roslin Smith, Rev. E. J. Edwards, Thos. H. Sutton and D. J. Ray. On the second ballot the name of Mr. D. J. Ray was withdrawn, and the third ballot resulted as follows: Sutton 56½; Edwards 35½; Hall 7. Thos. H. Sutton having received the majority of votes cast was declared the choice of the Convention and his nomination was made unanimous.

Voting was then continued for the second candidate for the House. The following were the names presented: Geo. W. Lawrence, J. Roslin Smith, E. J. Edwards, M. Hall, A. D. McGill, M. McLeod. The names of J. R. Smith and M. McLeod were withdrawn on the second ballot, and the third taken with the following result: E. J. Edwards 47; A. D. McGill 52. Mr. McGill's nomination was then made unanimous.

The battle for the Sherifalty was then begun. Mr. J. A. Gainey was placed in nomination by Mr. McNeill and that of H. C. Fisher (recently appointed by the Board of Commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Neill McQueen) by A. A. McKethan, Jr. The first ballot gave Fisher 68; J. A. Gainey 31. Mr. Fisher's nomination was received with hearty cheers.

The following were then placed in nomination for Register of Deeds: H. L. Hall, D. K. McDuffie, C. P. Overby, W. A. McArthur, J. C. Geddie, D. B. Gillis, Chas. Glover, Alex. McNeill, A. J. Hollingsworth, Geo. Robinson, J. E. Hooper, A. J. Brannon and J. P. McLean. Several ballots were taken, and some time before the nomination was made the names of McArthur, Gillis, Hollingsworth, Robinson, Hooper and Brannon were withdrawn, and on the sixth ballot Mr. H. L. Hall, the present incumbent received a majority of the votes, and was declared the nominee of the Convention. The sixth ballot stood, Hall 62, balance scattering.

Mr. J. B. Troy was then nominated for Treasurer by acclamation.

The names of Dr. J. W. McNeill and Dr. W. H. McKinnon were then placed in nomination for Coroner. On the first ballot Dr. McNeill received the nomination.

Mr. A. J. Bullard was then nominated by acclamation for County Surveyor.

No further business being before the Convention it adjourned *sine die*.

DOCKERY AS A FARMER.

Certificate of His Neighbors Showing Him to be "a Dead Failure."

[Correspondence of the News and Observer.]

LAURINBURG, N. C., Sept. 13.

I see that in the joint discussion at Hillsboro O. H. Dockery in his rejoinder asserted "that the Democrats of Richmond county had nominated a negro for the legislature, he declined to run, they then nominated another negro, and he was beaten by a Republican."

This was "news" to every man, woman and child in Richmond county, and there is not another man in the county who has such habitual disregard of the truth as to "my son Oliver" in the charge, nor will he, with all his cheek, go before any country squire and make affidavit that it is true.

He poses as as a farmer and imposes also in that, as the following letter to Emery E. Raper, chairman Cleveland and Fowle club, of Lexington, Davidson county, who wrote to this county to know what kind of a farmer he was, will show. It was written yesterday and signed by his neighbors who were attending our county Democratic convention, viz.

ROCKINGHAM. N. C., Sept. 12.

Emery E. Raper:

DEAR SIR:—We the undersigned, who live in the same township with Oliver H. Dockery, and some of whose farms adjoin his, have known him intimately, the most of us, all of our lives, *and we hereby certify*, that as a farmer, it is well known, not only in his neighborhood, but in the whole country, *he is a dead failure*, and that he has never been, and is not now, anything but a professional politician.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE,
R. R. LITTLE,
T. F. STANBACK,
N. G. NICHOLSON,
J. P. LITTLE, JR.,
ALFRED BALDWIN,
C. C. CAPEL,
D. C. STANBACK.

These men are among the best of our citizens and the best farmers of the Pee Dee country. Others of his neighbors say that his crop this year will not compare with that of the average "negro copper" of this neighborhood.

It is true he was born and raised and has always lived upon a farm, but he has never been suspected of being a farmer—no more than a mule.

He resembles a farmer only "as a mist resembles rain." Pardon the paraphrase.

Yours, &c.,
W. H. MCLAURIN,
President Laurinburg Club,
Cleveland Fowle Democrats.

Shooting Affray at Elizabethtown.

[Wilmington Star.]

An unfortunate affray occurred in Elizbethtown, Bladen county last Monday night, in which two of the parties engaged were shot—one mortally wounded and the the third was beaten and seriously injured. The parties engaged in the affray were Alex. McDonald, Register of Deeds, his sons Donald and Edward, and R. S. White, editor of the *Beacon*.

In the last issue of the paper an article appeared reflecting upon Alex. McDonald, the county Register, and a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket About 8 o'clock Monday night Alex. McDonald and his sons Donald and Edward approached White, who was sitting in a chair in the store of L. M. Smith at Elizabethtown, and denanded a retraction of the offensive language in the editorial which appeared in the *Beacon*. White refused to retract or apologize, when Alex. McDonald struck him in the face with a brick which he held in his hand behind him. White was knocked senseless to the floor, and the three McDonalds all jumped on him and began beating him. White soon recovered consciousness, however, and drew a pistol and began firing. The first shot struck Alex. McDonald in the abdomen, ranging upward and inflicting what is supposed to be a mortal wound; the second shot struck Donald McDonald in the arm, passing through, but the wound is not dangerous. White was very severely beaten about the head and upper part of his body, is not dangerously hurt.

We learn that the wounded parties are all in a fair way of recovery.

The Effect of Having Better Men in the Offices.

[Wilkesboro Chronicle.]

The revenue officers under Republican rule in Wilkes county went in drunken gangs of twenty to thirty over the country, armed with pistols, knives, guns, &c., shooting at the people, and scaring the women and children, regardless of man or law. Now, under Democratic rule, from three to four officers take the place of the drunken mob of 20 to 30, and they act decently and regard the feelings of men and women, and a prisoner finds as humane treatment at the hands of a revenue officer as he does from any other legal officer. This great improvement in the enforcement should not be under estimated by the people. The system is upon us, fastened and fostered by the Republicans, a child of their own evil hearts, and every attempt to repeal or modify the system has been fought and defeated by them, and we should remember, and every voter, be he Democrat or Republican, should remember, that the Democrats have at least enforced the law decently and humanely, and have put in the offices decent, sober men, and that the cloak of a revenue officer is not under Democratic rule, used for a license to ride rampant and lawless over the country, destroying the property of the people, and deliberately shooting and murdering the citizens of our land, and claiming to do it as "an official duty." We are uncompromisingly opposed to the system but as long as we are bound to have it upon us we at least should keep the party in power whidh gives us a decent enforcement of the law. The facts of the above every citizen knows to be true, be he Democrat or Republican, and if the Democracy had done nothing else except ameliorating the rigors of the system, it should receive the support of every liberty loving citizen.

The yellow fever at Jacksonville, Florida, is on the increase; the weather has been bad. On Sunday there were 72 new cases, 9 deaths. On Monday 52 new cases, 7 deaths, total cases to date, fully 1,000, total deaths, 136. One Methodist and one Presbyterian minister have died of the fever and many prominent men. The fever has broken out at Gainesville, Fla., causing a stampede.

The recent flood in Georgia has damaged the city of Augusta $1,000,000. Eleven persons or more were drowned. Crops are fearfully damaged.

Hon. Thomas M. Holt and the Cotton Bagging which He Has Made for the Farmers of North Carolina.

(News and Observer.)

We were shown yesterday an article which can be seen at the store of Messrs. Barbee & Barbee, No. 305 South Wilmington street, this city, and which is to be used as a substitute for cotton bagging. It is made by Hon. Thomas M. Holt at his mills at Haw River, N. C., for the farmers of North Carolina. The goods are strong and durable and make a most excellent substitute for the jute bagging heretofore used; and by the use of them and like substitutes our farmers will be enabled to throttle the monster known as the "Cotton Bagging Trust," by means of which a few northern manufacturers are oppressively seeking to suck the life-blood out of the people. In the history of this county there has never been a more shameless attempt to extort the hard-earned money of our Southern farmers than the one this same "Cotton Bagging Trust" is now engaged in. Without any just cause or reason—but simply because they thought they had the power—the parties engaged in this nefarious undertaking have wantonly and for the purpose of adding to their already enormous wealth put up the price of cotton bagging from 50 to 75 per cent. and at a season of the year when the cotton is in the fields ready to be gathered, thereby adding to the expenses of the farmers of the South in the marketing of their cotton crop at least the sum of $200,000. It therefore affords us great pleasure, to chronicle the fact that Colonel Holt and the rest of our North Carolina manufacturers have come to the rescue of the agricultural interest of our State, and have joined hands with it in its fight against this heartless "Trust." Col. Holt is himself one of the largest and most successful farmers in North Carolina and can always be relied upon to lend aid and assistance to his brother farmers whenever it is in his power to do so. We say hurrah for the manufacturers of North Carolina for their praiseworthy effort to protect the leading interest of the State at a critical moment. Messrs. Barbee & Barbee say that the substitute manufactured by Col. Holt answers the purpose well and can be bought of them at a price which is from 3 to 5 cents less per yard than is now demanded for jute cotton bagging. Verily, we believe the farmers of North Carolina now have the "Cotton Bagging Trust" by the throat. This matter should receive immediate attention, so that the mills can go to work on the goods if they are approved and desired by the farmers.

Col. Dockery's neighbors tell what they think he *knows* about farming.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONEST OPINIONS.

Candor compels us to admit that some one has long known the ingredients of B. B. B. But since it has never been put before the public, and since one of the present proprietors originated the prescription and used it for years in his practice, it is original.

NOTHING TO EQUAL IT.

ZALAHA, FLA., June 27, 1887.

N. E. Venable & Co.:

I have been using B. B. B. in my family as a blood purifier. Have never used any medicine to equal it. Respectfully,
MRS. R. M. LAWS.

MAKES AN OLD MAN YOUNG.

P. S.—I bought 3 bottles of your Botanic Blood Balm from my friend H. D. Ballard, at Campobello, S. C. I have been using it three weeks. It appears to give me new life and new strength. If there is anything that will make an old man young it is B. B. B. I am willing to sell it. I can earnestly and honestly recommend Botanic Blood Balm.

THE BEST PURIFIER MADE.

DAMASCUS, GA., June 29, 1887.

I have suffered with catarrh for about four years and after using four bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, I find my general health greatly improved, and if I could keep out of the bad weather I would be cured. I believe it is the best purifier made. Very respectfully,
L. W. THOMPSON.

TWELVE YEARS AFFLICTED.

BLUFFTON, IND., Feb. 6, 1887.

I have been afflicted with Blood Poison for twelve years. Have used prescription from physicians offered me during that period. Through the druggist, W. A. Gutelius, I procured one bottle of B. B. B. and since have used three bottles, and am satisfied it has done me more good than anything I ever used. I am almost well, and am sure, within two or three weeks I will be perfectly well, after twelve years suffering intensely. Write or address JOSEPH FEIST,
Wells Co., Ind. Baker and Confectioner.

READ THIS.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known.

Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta Ga.
For sale by B. E. SEDBERRY,
Fayetteville, N. C.
april 5 1y

School Books

—AND—

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Of Every Description.

To Teachers and to the Trade

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT WILL BE GIVEN.

ALL ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE YOU BUY.

PEMBERTON'S
New Bookstore

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,
A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF **FERTILIZERS:**

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of **Farming Implements** Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS,

☞ Come or send for prices.

Having Taken the Tariff off of NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS,

and find it more satisfactory to all parties, I have decided to make

LARGE ADDITIONS

to my stock of these goods, and continue to sell them for CASH ON DELIVERY for EACH and EVERY ARTICLE in that DEPARTMENT on and after THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

With our hat in our hand and our best bow for past favors, we depart for the Northern cities to stretch the almighty dollar to its utmost capacity for goods to sell for C. O. D. at

DYE'S BAZAAR,
17 Hay Street.

McNEILL & CO.'S Book and Music Store.

HAVING moved from our old quarters to the more commodious building in the

THORNTON BLOCK,

on the opposite side of Hay Street, and two doors below The People's National Bank, we are now so

SITUATED

that all will find it pleasant as well as convenient in visiting us, where customers will find the

LARGEST STOCK
IN OUR LINE,

carried by any house in the State to select from, and where we will be glad to see one and all.

Come and See us in our New Quarters.

Fayetteville Book and Music Store.

McNEILL & CO.

Sept. 4, 1888. tf

REMOVAL.

The subscriber announces to his friends and the general public, that he has moved from the South East Corner of Market Square to one of the new and commodious stores in the

THORNTON BLOCK,
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET.

He will put in a full and complete stock for the Fall trade, and keep constantly on hand

BAGGING AND TIES,
BACON, FLOUR, SUGAR,
Coffee, Corn, Meal, Tobacco,
Snuff, Salt, Molasses, Soap,
Plows and Plow Castings,
&c. &c.

All of which he offers to the trade at reasonable prices.

Highest market paid for Cotton. He will also buy Cotton on orders.

Call and see me.

E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 1, 1888. 2m

ARCHIE McMILLAN,

(formerly with McMillan Bros.)

Has opened on PERSON STREET, three doors below McMillan Bros. a full line of

Family Groceries,

consisting of every thing that is needed by families or the country trade. Country merchants are especially invited to call and examine prices, for we are determined to

Sell as Low or Lower

than any grocery store in town, and to furnish goods the equal of any

Families will find it to their advantage to send their orders and to have their goods delivered free. Our stock is large and will be kept up to the highest notch to meet the demands of the public.

DONT FORGET TO CALL ON
ARCHIE McMILLAN,
49 PERSON STREET.
Sept 6, 1888 tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Marble Works,

CHAS. A. GOODWIN, Proprietor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—

MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES
In Italian and American Marble or Granite.

Designs and Estimates Free by Mail.

☞ All work delivered free of freight at your nearest depot.

Aug 30, 1888 3m

CASH STORE.

The time is approaching when

FALL GOODS

commence to sell, and to those who believe in supplying their wants as the season makes it necessary, I want to suggest that if you are a

Cash Buyer,

and want all of the benefits to be derived from

Buying Goods for Cash,

you should not fail to see and know what we have in the line of

BOOTS, SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Dry Goods,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
&c. &c.

I sell goods without the cost of

Bad Debts and for Spot Cash,

and make it an object for people who can buy in that way, to buy of me, not an object on some few items, but every single item that goes to make up my immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

I have added one-half to my store capacity, and a good deal more to the amount of my business, and having just returned from the northern markets am better prepared than ever to supply the wants of my customers.

K. LEWALD.

Machinery Oil

—FOR—

GINS, SAW MILLS, &c.,

OF GOOD QUALITY AT LOW PRICE,

FOR SALE BY

H. R. HORNE.

Sep. 13, 1888. tf

BROOKSIDE SAW MILLS.

Having finished my Mill, and having all things in good running order, I am now ready to receive orders for any kind of Lumber. Orders promptly filled.

C. W. HUSKE,
Manchester P. O., N. C.
Sept. 7, 1888. tf

For Sale or Rent.

Residence on Moore Street, containing four rooms—rebuilt last year. Possession given October 1st. Apply to H. I. McDUFFIE.
Sept. 6, 1888. 1m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator.
W. L. WILLIAMS.
For the House.
THOS. H. SUTTON.
A. D. McGILL.
For Sheriff.
H. C. FISHER.
For Treasurer.
J. B. TROY.
For Register of Deeds.
H. L. HALL.
For Surveyor.
A. J. BULLARD.
For Coroner.
DR. J. W. McNEILL.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STAR.
H. W. LILLY—Notice.
CHAS. HAIGH—Belting, &c.
J. H. HORNER—Horner's School.
PRIOR & COOK—Drugs and Medicines.
JNO. D. DAVIS—Sale of Valuable Land.
PEMBERTON'S BOOK STORE—School Books, &c.

"The King's Daughters," is there such an organization here.

Many of our side walks are in a bad condition. They ought to be repaired.

Will no one make an effort to have a Seminary built on the Arsenal Grounds.

The motives of every Democrat is for the best interest of the people, it is equal justice to all.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley will issue tickets to the Cumberland Fair, at *one cent per mile.*

Hon. Matt. Ransom may certainly be expected at no distant day. Everybody loves to listen to Ransom.

Why cannot our young people organize an Amatuer Theatical Troupe for the Fair. There is plenty of talent here.

We learn that the Hon. G. W. Sanderlin will speak at Geddie's Gin, and at Blue's Sand Hill, sometime next month. Due notice will be given.

The Trustees are making the needed r pairs at the Graded School, and it will be ready to receive pupils on Monday. We hope to see a large turn out.

We learn that very little damage has been done to rice crops on the Cape Fear by the recent freshet. Corn and cotton was damaged considerably.

A negro rapist was lynched at Whiteville on Wednesday, the 12th, by forty or fifty disguised men. He had brutally raped Mrs. Sasser, a respectable white woman.

Quite a number of the Jewish population observed Yom Kippur, the Jewish day of Atonement, which began on Friday evening, and ended Saturday evening at six o'clock.

Fayetteville should not stand still while so many are suffering for the want of the necessaries of life in Jacksonville. Will not some one make an effort for the relief of the sufferers. If it be but a mite, send it.

Mr. Thos. H. Sutton has received a letter from S. B. Alexander, Esq., and we can expect to hear from him during the canvass. He writes that his heart with us in the good cause, and that he will do what he can to aid it.

Hon. D. G. Fowle, Democratic candidate for Governor, and the Hon. F. Davidson, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, will speak in Fayetteville on Monday October 8th. We will publish the list of appointments next week.

The recent continued heavy rains will cause the decay of both vegetable and animal matter, which are filled with germs of disease, and it is particularly important that disinfectants be used, and that each householder keeps his premises absolutely clean, and then we need not fear but what Fayetteville will have a clean health record.

We are not producers to the extent that we ought to be. Go into any store and take a look, and you will be amazed to find so many things that you have to buy, which are manufactured elsewhere, which with a little capital and energy could just as well be made here. If we manufactured more, we would be more independent; it would cause money to flow here and not elsewhere.

The John Thompson Comedy Company performed here last week in Williams Hall, to a large audience. The personation of characters was good, and although we have seen better, there were many who enjoyed them; they had a good laugh, and if dispeptics, they had a cure for a time. The price charged was small, and every one had the full worth of his money.

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Utley's schools at the foot of Haymount, have opened with bright prospects. Miss Mallett, on Rowan street, has a full attendance, as has Miss Matthews, on Hay street. The little ones seem anxious to go, rain or shine, they can be seen with bright faces and merry hearts, winding their way along. There appears in this day no "whining school boy, with his satchel, and shiny morning face, creeping like a snail unwillingly to school." The master's ferrule has departed, and the incentives to learning are made more pleasant, by the kind, gentle school marm, who rules by love, not by force.

BOOMING HER TOWN.—The people of Greensboro, through their Chamber of Commerce, are determined to take advantage of their railroad facilities. They have waited long, and now realize that if they expect to keep step to the march of progress that is pervading the entire South, that they must help themselves, and to this end the Chamber of Commerce proposes to organize a stock company to build prize ware houses, tobacco factories, and to build up her waste places. It is manifesting the true spirit and presenting an example worthy of imitation. Greensboro is not as well located as Fayetteville, but the public spirit of her citizens are aroused; they have a pride in the old town, and that pride is stirred up. They intend to be no laggards in the race of public improvement, and they know that every cent of money judiciously expended in manufacturing industries will be returned with interest. That the population will be increased, that taxes will be lower, that more houses and better prices be obtained, that the value of every foot of ground will be increased, and prosperity will brighten every home; they know the meaning of "cause and effect," and are determined to grow. Would that we had here the same go-ahead spirit, and we are sure we have, but there is wanting something, we know not what to start the move. But if we wish to keep pace with our neighbors, if we do not wish to be drained, we must have infused into us some of this same public progressive spirit that has taken hold of Greensboro. As we know, our advantages are better, all we require is one to lead and push the ball, and make others keep it moving until we make our town spring forth from its present state of utter supineness. Who will lead? That is the question.

GRADED SCHOOL—ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Fayetteville Graded and Normal School held at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon, the following ladies were elected as teachers: Mr. N. A. Sinclair having been previously elected superintendent; Miss Mary Haigh, Mrs. F. H. Lannean, Misses P. H. Matthews, Lizzie Rishton, Mary Lilly Taylor. Nannie Shepherd and Miss Jeannie Rose. The assignment of teachers to the grades is left to the Executive Committee.

A visiting committee composed of Dr. T. D. Haigh, Dr. J. W. McNeill and Mr. J. M. Lamb were appointed to make monthly visits to the school, and to report to the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was resolved that the superintendent and teachers be requested to make quarterly reports to parents and guardians, giving the relative standing and deportment of each pupil.

The trustees seem determined to place the school on a higher plane, and to this end they will require that the system governing it shall be as good as it is possible to make it. Public examinations, at least two, during the year, will doubtless be required.

Parties from abroad who wish to place their children in a cheap, and at the same time an efficient school, can find none better than the Graded School at Fayetteville, the results of its work prove it to be an excellent institution of learning.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—On Monday an excursion train containing about four hundred negroes and a few whites, was run from Winston and Greensboro to Fayetteville. They arrived here about two o'clock, and remained until 10 p. m. When the crowd assembled at the depot to depart, many of them were pretty full of mean whiskey, and were noisy; just as soon as the train started there was a perfect fusilade of pistol shots, two of the shots taking effect in the legs of two colored men standing by, and one shot striking the post on the piazza of Mr. J. B. Troy, missing him only a little. The train was stopped, and one person, a white man, was arrested, none of the others could be identified as the guilty parties. At a trial before a Justice of the Peace, on Tuesday the party was discharged by paying a fine for shooting in town, not a word was said about concealed weapons or the disgraceful affair. If we have laws they should be executed, and our officers are direlict of duty if they do not enforce them. It is a great pity that every offender was not arrested and made to suffer the full penalty of the law. The carrying of concealed weapons is permitted in the face of the law; if the law is a bad one, repeal it, but while it is the law, enforce it; especially should it be enforced with these excursion parties, made up of all sorts of people, many of whom are bent on a row when returning. It is hardly safe for a conductor to attempt to exercise any authority when he has to deal with men who are under the influence of bad whiskey.

MACHINERY BOUGHT.—A letter from Mr. John P. Thomson was received on Tuesday stating that the machinery for the new factory had been purchased, and was ready for shipment. Mr. Thomson has purchased nothing but the very latest improved machinery. The building is ready for it, and we may expect in a few weeks to hear the humming of this new enterprise. The company is composed of the best and most energetic business men in Fayetteville, and they have started an enterprise that will do the place much good, and we believe set an example that will be followed by others.

THE CROPS.—The tremendous washing rains of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday have done further harm to cotton and corn. The larger portion of the cotton in this section will be stained. The bolls are opening, only partially, before they have matured. The crop will be cut materially short. The outlook for the farmers is distressing.

We learn that the cars commenced this week to run on the Madison branch of the C, F. & Y. V,

OUR COUNTY TICKET.—It has never been our pleasure to see a larger and more thoroughly harmonious convention assemble in the town of Fayetteville than the Democratic Convention of Thursday last. All came, as we believe, to put forth their strongest men to represent them; there was no previous settled opinion as to the candidates, the best men for the party, the truest and most available men were the men desired. For the Senate, there was presented several names, all as good as could be desired, men of unspotted character, men who had been tried, it was really only a test of who was the strongest, and the choice fell upon W. L. Williams Esq., of Carver's Creek township; a better selection could scarcely have been made, he is a man upon whom all can rely, a true Democrat, who will never swerve to the right or left. For the Legislature, the convention has given us Thos. H. Sutton, Esq., and A. D. McGill. Of Mr. Sutton it is useless to speak; he represented Cumberland in the last Legislature, and made a most active, efficient and capable member. He was earnest in his work for the people, and ready to stand face to face with any man in the Legislative hall, and as an endorsement of this, the party calls him again. He will be returned, and this time, with the experience of the past, he will be of greater service, if possible, to the County of Cumberland than ever before. It is his pleasure to stand for the rights of the people, and the farmers, the laborer and the mechanic will find that they have in Thos. H. Sutton, a true and unfaltering friend. Mr. A. D. McGill has never, we believe, been before the public; office must seek such men to bring them forth, his work and devotion to Democratic principles are the test of his worth, and his unflinching devotion to the cause he espouses is but the honest expression of his Scotch blood. In the war, he was from first to last, a soldier that was ever ready for duty, and from the time he entered the service with Capt. Wm. M. Swann, in Moore county, until the surrender at Appomatox, there was no soldier who dared or endured more, but through all its hardships he was at his post of duty, so now, when he enters the legislative halls, he will be found at his post working for the Democratic party, the party of the people.

For Sheriff, H. C. Fisher, who was appointed by the County Commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented McQueen, was chosen, the very flattering vote given him by the representatives of the different districts, attest that he is as ever, popular, and has the confidence of the people. He has for three terms served as Recorder of Deeds, thrice he has been before the people asking their suffrages, and each time they have answered his call, for they knew that he was unswerving in his duty to party, faithful in the discharge of duty, a man in whom they could place their trust. He now, as one who has served in a lower sphere, been deemed worthy of advancement, he has shown his capacity, his devotion to duty, and that his democracy is beyond a shadow of doubt. He is a man that is full worthy of the votes of the people. He is a good man, and the voice of the people in November next will say, he must be retained.

For Register of Deeds Mr. H. L. Hall, of Black River, (recently appointed to the office of Register to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of H. C. Fisher, Esq.,) was nominated. Mr. Hall received the appointment of Register of Deeds, after the Commissioners had become fully satisfied that he was in every respect capable, and that his selection would be satisfactory to the people. He has now filled the place several months, and has proved that the Commissioners made no mistake. The convention has ratified the appointment, and so will the people in November. Mr. J. B. Troy, the present Treasurer, received the unanimous nomination for re-election. It was done without a dissenting voice. There is no better man, a man known all over the county as one in whom they can put their fullest confidence. He is indeed, a true, honest, capable and efficient man, fitted in every way for the position. Dr. J. W. McNeill, who has been Coroner for many years, and will be for many more, received the nomination of the party. Mr. A. J. Bullard, of Cedar Creek township, was unanimously chosen Surveyor. This selection will give entire satisfaction to all.

The ticket is before you. It asks the support of every man in favor of good government. It is Democratic to the core, and we know that no good Democrat will falter. If there be prejudices, throw them aside, and vote for the ticket that true Democratic principles may prevail. If you think the election doubtful work the harder.

TO WORK.—The candidates for all the offices, National State and County, are now in the field. The issues are made, and now it is the duty of every Democrat to see to it that the ticket is elected. The name of every voter should be registered, there are lots who will come here between this and the election who will try, and may vote if we do not know them. There are doubtful voters who doubt because they are not posted, others are doubtful because they do not think, they do not reflect or consider that the election of Dockery would entail untold evils upon them; that if the Legislature is Republican we will have in one district a negro Judge. That negro superintendents of schools would in many of the eastern counties, and not unlikely in this, be the result. There are reasons upon reasons why you should work for the Democratic ticket, but especially is it necessary that we be kept clear of negro supremacy. White men must rule.

☞ We call the attention of Farmers to the notice of the Treasurer of Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills offering ¼ cent more for cotton covered with Lake George sheeting.

DEATH OF D. McN. McKAY.—We were grieved to learn on Tuesday of the death of Mr. D. McN. McKay, one of the best and most prominent of Harnett's citizens. We have known him since 1850, when he entered the University of North Carolina. We have been intimately associated with him since, and knew him well and have rarely known a better man. He was quiet, unassuming in his ways, not a seeker after the praise of men, but it came to him by desert, without his seeking. He was one of the best and most successful farmers of Harnett, took a deep interest in the Alliance, believing that it was for the good of his people. He was earnest in all he did, and gave deep thought and full consideration to all matters before he acted. His influence for good extended throughout his section, and he was looked upon by all, as one of Harnett's best and truest men, and only a few weeks ago he received the nomination to represent his county in the legislature. He died suddenly, and his death will be lamented by every citizen of the county, for they have lost one of their representative men, whose place will be hard to fill. To his brothers we extend our heartiest sympathy.

Y. M. C. A.—On Sunday afternoon the members of the Y. M. C. A. were pleasantly entertained by a most instructive and able address by Dr. Henry E. Shepherd. It was not our pleasure to hear it, but we learn that he took as his subject "The Sermon on the Mount," designating it as Christ's inaugural, showing that this address of the Saviour to the people, embraced everything that was necessary for a christian people. Dr. Shepherd is a teacher of the highest order, and one who listens to his charming words, is not only pleased, but indelibly impressed with the truths he utters.

I. O. O. F.—We learn that in obedience to the proclamation of the Grand Sire of the Sovereign Lodge of Odd Fellows to make the 20th day of October a memorial day in honor of the deceased members of the order, that Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, has appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements to comply with the order.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Wilson train now leaves Fayetteville at 8 o'clock, a. m., instead of 8½. It will connect at Smithfield with the train for Goldsboro.

Personals.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Rose left Tuesday for New York.

Mrs. T. L. Gibson left Monday to visit Mrs. Frank McNeill, at Rockingham.

Capt. J. M. Walker, with his wife and children, are visiting his mother at Hickory.

Judge MacRae, who spent a few days here last week, left Monday for Pasquotank.

Mr. Hardy, of the *Chronicle*, was in town last week, and did good work for the *Chronicle*.

Miss Janie Kyle, who has been visiting at Wythville, Va., returned home last week via Mt. Airy.

We are glad to announce that Mr. Sam'l H. MacRae, son of Judge MacRae, is convalescent.

Mrs. E. T. B. Glenn and child, of Savannah, are on a visit to Col. and Mrs. J. A. Pemberton.

Master Willie and Paul Slocomb returned this week to the Davis Military School at LaGrange.

Mrs. J. A. Taylor, of Dunn, was on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Beasley, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jessup, formerly of this place, now residents of Greensboro, are in town this week.

Col. A. H. Worth was in town this week. The Col. looks as hearty as ever, and reports his crop prospects as good.

Miss Lula Glover, who has been spending some time with her sister (Mrs. Evans) at Dunn, returned home last week.

Mr. F. R. Cooper, of the Clinton *Caucasian*, paid us a flying visit on Monday. He reports Sampson Democracy right side up.

Mr. Willie H. and Frank B. Kyle left Monday to return to Trinity School, conducted by Dr. N. C. Hughes, at Choconwinity, Beaufort.

Mr. J. B. Troy, Accepts.

[For the Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 20, 1888.

To R. S. Huske, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR:—Having been officially notified that at the Democratic Convention assembled on the 13th inst., I was nominated as the choice of the Democratic party for the office of Treasurer of Cumberland County.

I accept the nomination with grateful thanks and can only promise to serve my fellow-citizens (if elected) with the same zeal that I have served the Democratic party in the past.

Believing in the principles of that party, I shall cordially support its nominees. The partiality of my friends as manifested by my unanimous nomination shall add another motive to the performance of duty. With high regards I am

Your obedient servant,
J. B. TROY.

Members of Senatorial Executive Committee.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—In accordance with a resolution passed by the County Convention on Thursday last the following gentlemen are appointed members of the Senatorial Executive Committee of the 16th Senatorial District, to wit: Maj. Jonathan Evans, Capt. A. B. Williams, W. J. McPhail and J. T. Sinclair

R. S. HUSKE, Ch'n.

Oak Ridge School.

A letter to the editor says that this school has the finest opening in its history. The school is conducted by Messrs. J. A. & M. H. Holt, and is situated near Summerfield on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, about twelve miles beyond Greensboro. Its progress has been wonderful. Thirteen years ago it opened with only a few students (six we believe), but year by year it has increased until the last catalogue issued showed an enrollment for the past year of 219.

Yellow Fever at Hendersonville.

A dispatch from Charlotte to the N. Y. *Herald* says that Florida refugees in a train of ten coaches arrived there on Thursday. Packed in these conveyances were between four and five hundred grown people and perhaps a hundred children. On the train were a number of colored passengers of all ages.

The scenes *en route* beggar description. They were a terror to the people along the route. The first halt of any consequence was made at Atlanta, Ga. After leaving Macon *en route* to Atlanta a long delay was occasioned by a washout, and the refugees who had made no provision for such an emergency before leaving Jacksonville were almost starved by the time they reached Atlanta and were suffering greatly for water. As the train slowed up in the Atlanta depot the heads of men and women, blackened with coal dust and gaunt, hungry looking faces, with bloodshot eyes red for want of sleep, were shoved through the open windows and the cry went up from one end of the train to the other. "Give us food and water. The door of Durand's restaurant was propped open and all the waiters and plenty of volunteers carried sandwiches, coffee and water to the thirsty, hungry refugees. The train was so long that four of the coaches were left outside the car shed, but sandwiches and water were carried out to the refugees, who ate and drank whatever was offered them with an appetite born of starvation. In a few minutes after the train arrived the people flocked to the depot from every direction, some in the hope of meeting friends or relatives and others from curiosity. Fully five thousand persons took a look at the train. Dr. W. S. Armstrong president of the Board of Health; Dr. J. B. Baird, secretary of the Board of Health; and Dr. Critchton, one of the yellow fever inspectors, were at the depot. The Chief of Police, with a squad of patrolmen, was present and under instruction from Drs. Baird and Armstrong had each coach guarded so that no person could get either on or off. This was done to carry out the instructions of Surgeon General Hamilton.

Dr. John Guiteras, who is connected with the Marine Hospital Service, was in charge of the train. He was asked by your correspondent, "What will the refugees do when they get to Hendersonville?" He replied:—"God only knows. They have been invited there, and I don't know what the people of Hendersonville will do with them." Few of them have any money and many will be objects of charity."

YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

Dr. Guiteras said there were three cases of yellow fever on the train and one other case which was suspicions. The three unfortunates were Mr. Page, Mr. Young, and Mrs Douglas. All of them were taken sick immediately after the train left Jacksonville.

They arrived at Hendersonville the same day and were provided for all over the country. Five were sick, these were placed in isolated places and cared for by the physicians. Visitors at Hendersonville packed up and left, whether to make room or from fright is not stated. It is believed that the pure mountain air will soon have its effect. An early frost will put an end to the disease.

Since the above was set up, thirteen cases are under treatment.

The New York *World* is right when it says the principles of the two parties are "wide apart."

The Republican principle is to maintain war taxes forever and spend the resultant surplus. It favors a tariff that enriches the few and burdens the many.

The Democratic principle is to limit the revenue to the real needs of the Government. It is opposed to Taxation for a Surplus or a Tariff for Bounties.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

MR. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: I have thoroughly tested the glasses you adjusted to my eyes some time ago, and find them to be unsurpassed in clearness and brilliancy. In fact they are the best glasses I have ever used.
W. D. BLOXHAM,
Ex-Governor of Florida.

All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

The Doctor and Postmaster

Were talking about a case of serious illness, due to a neglected Cold and rapidly going into Consumption, which was promptly cured by Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 Cents.

Experience has shown sufferers with Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Liver Complaint, in fact all diseases arising from a disordered system, that nothing equals Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator for these troubles. Try it. Trial bottles free, at Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

From the Nation's Capital.

Mr. A. N. Hazen, Washington, D. C., says the famous Red Flag Oil is a perfect family medicine and has no equal for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Cuts, Burns and all bodily pain. Price 25 Cents.

CONSUMPTION—Are you troubled with this terrible disease? If so, take healthy exercise, live in open air, use Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure and be cured; don't delay. Price 25 Cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c and $1 at B. E. Sedberry's.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
apl 19 1y

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	00@1.10
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	12	Flint—good,	9½
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	5@7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7@8
Sides,	10	Green,	3½
Shoulders,	7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	11	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	13
BAGGING,	11½@13	Western,	11@0
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	25@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@30
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	25@35	(12d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	25	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	16@22	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.25	Sweet—new,	50@75
CHICKENS,	10@20	Irish—o	1.00
EGGS,	15@17½	SALT,	1 00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	None.)	Coffee,	9
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	10
CORN MEAL—	75	SHEETINGS,	7
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	70@	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,		Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

Middling	9¾
Strict Low Middling	9½
Low Middling	9¼
Strict Good Ordinary	8½
Good Ordinary	8¼
Ordinary	8

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 34½ cents Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 19, 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton quiet at 9¼ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 36½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted steady at 67½ cents per bbl. for strained and 70 cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

We are offering a ¼ of a cent per pound *over* the market for all good cotton covered with "Lake George" heavy sheeting in place of jute bagging.
H. W. LILLY, Treas'r
B. C. and B. Mills.
Sept. 20, 1888. 3t

Sale of Valuable Land.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in Beaufort, N. C., I will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, about SIX HUNDRED ACRES of LAND and SEVEN HUNDRED and SEVENTY SIX (776) town lots, belonging to the Carolina City Company.

This property is situated on both sides of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, about three miles west of Morehead City. It is well adapted for truck farming and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.
JNO. D. DAVIS,
Receiver of Carolina City Company.
Beaufort, N. C., Sept. 15, 1888. 4w

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

PRIOR'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

which has been so successful in curing that dreaded disease, RHEUMATISM. It has been used by HUNDREDS who give voluntary testimonials attesting its efficacy. If suffering secure a little.

Our stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

is at all times complete and well assorted.

Our prompt personal attention is given to all business.

We tender thanks for the liberal patronage extended in the past, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

PRIOR & COOK,
Successors to Pemberton & Prior,
KYLE'S CORNER,
Fayetteville, - - N. C.
Sept 20, 1888 tf

THE STAR.

A GREAT NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

The STAR *is the only New York newspaper possessing the fullest confidence of the National Administration and the Democracy of New York, the political battle ground of the Republic.*

Fearless, aggressive—a Democrat of the fighting kind, and in all respects a most complete and trustworthy newspaper.

The WEEKLY STAR is the best family newspaper published. The farmer, the mechanic, the man too busy to read a daily paper, will get more for his dollar invested in the WEEKLY STAR than from any other paper published. During the campaign it will give all the political news worth knowing from all the States

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS, POSTAGE FREE:

Every day 1 year (including Sunday.)	$7 00
Daily, without Sunday, 1 year	6 00
Every day, 6 months	3 50
Daily, without Sunday, 6 months	3 00
Sunday Edition, 1 year	1 50
WEEKLY STAR, 1 year	1 00

A free subscription to the WEEKLY STAR to the sender of a club of ten.

To Democratic Clubs:—Star Readers become Democratic voters. No Campaign document can compare with it.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFERS.—The WEEKLY STAR, until after the election, 25 cents for single subscription; 20 cents each subscription in clubs of thirty.

The STAR *every day*, until after election, $1.75 each subscription; in clubs of ten, $1.50 each subscription.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

Address, THE STAR,
Broadway and Park Place, New York.
Sept 20, 1888 tf

The Presbytery of Fayetteville

stands adjourned to meet at Ellerby Springs Church, Richmond County, N. C., October 10th, 1888, at 12 o'clock M.
J. P. McPHERSON,
2t Stated Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Novels

—AT—

Pemberton's Bookstore.

QUICK OR THE DEAD and HEROD and MARIAMNE (her latest), by Amelie Rives.

THE HON. MRS. VEREKA (by The Duchess.)

CRUCIFY HER, by Ramsey Morris.

GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW, and many other late Novels.

BELTING! BELTING!!

Lace Leather!

I have a full stock of

BELTING,

Lacing, Belt Hooks, &c.

Call and examine my stock and get prices. I guarantee to sell as good an article and as low as any house in town.
CHAS. HAIGH.
Sept 20, 1888 tf

HORNER'S SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Military Academy.

THE Fall Session of 1888 will begin the 6th of AUGUST and continue twenty weeks, closing the 21st of December. The Spring Term of 1889 will open the 14th of January. Catalogues setting forth Terms, &c., furnished on application to
J. H. HORNER, Oxford, N. C.
Sept 20, 1888 1mpd

R. M. Nimocks,

HAY STREET,

Again calls the attention of

MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND TURPENTINE MEN

to his large and varied stock of

GROCERIES,

Provisions and Distillers' Supplies.

Cotton, Naval Stores or Country Produce

will be purchased or taken on consignment.

Bagging, Cotton Ties,

Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Bacon,

Lard, &c., &c.,

can be found at the lowest prices at

NIMOCKS,

On Hay Street.

Sept 13, 1888. tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 7, 1888.

The firm of W. J. BOONE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. H. Bell withdrawing.
W. J. BOONE.
N. J. BELL.
D. H. BELL.

The business will be continued under the same name by the undersigned, and all debts due the above, will be collected by them.
W. J. BOONE.
N. J. BELL.
Sept. 13, 1888. 3t

TILLINGHAST'S

Crockery Store

is filling up with CROCKERY, GLASS and TINWARE, selected to suit the *Wholesale Trade.*

My friends in the country will please call or send in their orders.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Sept 6, 1888. 3t

NOTICE.

HAVING on the 15th day of June qualified as the Administrator of E. T. McKethan, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the first day of September, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same at once.
A. A. McKETHAN, Jr., Adm'r.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Aug. 22, 1888. 6w

Cotton Gins and Presses.

Parties wishing to supply themselves with the best make of

Cotton Gins and Presses,

can be supplied by writing to
JAMES S. EVANS,
aug 9 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

A. V. MAULTSBY,

59 PERSON STREET,

Has always on hand a full supply of

Fresh Family Groceries.

CALL AND SEE HIM.
Aug. 2, 1888. tf

FOR RENT.

The STORE on Market Square, next door to Sedberry's Drug Store, formerly occupied by E. T. McKethan. Possession given immediately. Apply to
A. A. McKETHAN, Jr.,
Administrator.
Aug. 16, 1888. tf

DEATH.

[Chambers' Journal.]

Weep not that death has bared his blade,
And thrust it in the springing corn,
While bending stems that droop and fade
He marks and passes by in scorn.

Weep not that some make prayer in vain;
To death through all the weary days;
His sickle reaps the noblest grain,
And leaves the tares beside the ways.

Weep not to see his hand appear
And beckon o'er the western sea;
The gallant hearts to us so dear,
Oh death, are dearer still to thee.

Weep not that strong young spirits lie
Of light and life and love bereft;
Nay, weep not for the good that die,
But for the evil that are left.

AGRICULTURAL.

Fall Oats—Wheat.

[W. L. J., in Atlanta Constitution.]

If one proposes to sow oats this autumn it is none too early to prepare for it. In the first place proper seed must be procured. It is of first importance to sow seed from crops which have been continuously seeded down in the fall for several years. Seed from spring oats is not suitable for fall sowing. There is no question that plants acquire a certain adaptation to seasons and circumstances. Fall sown oats get the habit of growing through a longer period of time—of tillering more; of resisting cold better. Those plants that are feeble or unable to stand severe cold get killed—those with opposite qualities survive and transmit their characteristics to their progeny. Thus a race of winter oats become established. In like manner spring oats acquire the habit of maturing in a shorter period of time, of withstanding hot weather—just the reverse of the fall oat. Now if fall grown seed are sown in the spring, and spring grown seed are sown in the fall, all these acquired habits become upset; or else no habits are formed, and plants unsuited to either fall or spring sowings the result.

Whilst the oat is not as resistent of cold as some other grains, there are varieties of oats which withstand cold better than others. What is known in upper Georgia, as the "winter grazing" oat, will certainly stand cold better than the red rust-proof. We have tested this to our entire satisfaction. Now it is altogether probable that what has been done either accidentally or by design in the case of winter grazing oat, may be done by intelligent procedure in the case of other varieties. By purposely sowing seed of the rust proof, which has survived our coldest winters, continuously year after year for many years, it is extremely probable that a cold enduring strain of that variety may be established also. We noticed on our own farm bunches here and there of rust proof oats, which survived the cold of the winter of 1885 and '86—one of the most disastrous winters to fall oats we have ever known. The same may be seen to a greater or less extent every winter when the oat crop is killed out. Now, why should not these hardy plants transmit their hardiness to their posterity? We believe they can, and we urge upon the reader to test the point of trial. Fall oats have been killed so badly of late years farmers have become discouraged about sowing them, but the crop is too valuable in itself, and fits too nicely in our rotation of crops, to be abandoned without serious, determined and intelligent effort to perpetuate it. Let us try to breed up a strain of rust-proof oats.

Aside from sowing proper seed, something may be done to help the oat to withstand cold. One of our most intelligent and successful farmers in an adjacent county, informs us, that oats to which stable manure has been applied, are rarely or never killed by cold. If the seed are drilled in, so that the plants are a little below the general surface, they are somewhat protected from the cold winds, and may thus survive when others perish. Cold winds, unquestionably, intensify the effects of cold—fields protected on the north and west sides by belts of timber—especially old field pines, are, therefore, best suited for the crop. Rolling land, just as it thaws, after heavy freezes, would counteract the disastrous effects of "heaving." Soils that are least heaved by frost, should be selected for this crop. These are points which might well be looked after, while seeming up winter oats. In all cases sow early, that the plants may get well rooted before frost—if too forward graze a little. Manure enough to make a strong and vigorous plants, but heavy doses of ammoniated fertilizers in the fall are not advisable. They will make the plants too sappy and unfit them for resisting cold. They can be applied as top dressing in the spring if the crop needs them.

Plans and preparations for a wheat crop are also now in order. If not occupied by another crop, the land should be broken several times between this and seeding time. One good plowing, with several harrowing with disc or acme harrow will suffice. The surface soil should be in the finest tilth for this crop, and if the soil, after it has been broken is settled by rain so much the better. Only keep the surface well pulverized.

Over Reaching of Horses.

The Germantown *Telegraph* gives the following remedy for this defect in horses:

A sure way for removing this unpleasant failing in the movements of a horse, in a majority of cases is to shorten the toe of the hind shoes. By this arrangement the horse will pick up his fore feet quicker and his hind feet slower, thus accomplishing just what is wanted. If a quarter of a second of time is thereby gained, the fore foot will be clear out of the way of the hind foot, with its elongated toe. We owned a valuable horse once subject to overreaching. He was taken in hand by several experienced shoers, and every one adopted the common erroneous methods. Being in the stable one day, we sat down upon a chair after examining the shoes to devise some way to cure the animal of this defect, and the conclusion we arrived at led to insisting upon the shoer following our instructions. The result of it was a complete success. Now and then a new shoer would not be aware of this overreaching, and would shoe in the old way, when the over-reaching was bad as ever till the first shoes were removed. We had another horse cured in the same way, as had at that time many other persons. Indeed we have never known this method to fail when properly followed.

There are breeds of fowls that fatten more readily than others, the same as among animals, and must be fed cautiously, or they will become too fat to lay. Among them may be mentioned the Brahmas and Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. In feeding such fowls corn should not be made an exclusive diet.

"It should be the aim of every feeder," says Henry Stewart, "to induce his stock to eat as much as they can digest."

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS.

JUDGES.

Names	*District.*	*Residence.*
James E. Shepherd,	1	Beaufort.
Fred Phillips,	2	Edgecombe,
H. G. Connor,	3	Wilson,
Walter Clark,	4	Wake,
John A. Gilmer,	5	Guilford.
E. T. Boykin,	6	Sampson.
James C. MacRae,	7	Cumberland.
W. J. Montgomery,	8	Cabarrus.
Jesse F. Graves,	9	Surry.
Alphonso C. Avery,	10	Burke.
William M. Shipp,	11	Mecklenburg
J. H. Merrimon,	12	Buncombe.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Montgomery. FALL—Judge MacRae.

Beaufort—†Feb. 13th, May 28th. Nov. 26th.
Currituck—March 5th, Sept. 3rd.
Camden—March 12th, Sept. 10th.
Pasquotank—March 19th, June 11th, Sept. 17th, Dec. 10th.
Perquimans—March 26th, Sept. 24th.
Chowan—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Gates—April 9th, Oct. 8th,
Hertford—April 15th, June 18th, Oct. 15th.
Washington—April 23rd, Oct. 22nd.
Tyrrel—April 30th, Oct. 29th,
Dare—May 7th, Nov. 5th.
Hyde—May 15th, Nov. 12th.
Pamlico—May 21st, Nov. 19th.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Graves. FALL—Judge Montgomery.

Halifax—†Jan. 9th, ‡March 5th, May 14th, ‡Nov. 12th.
Northampton—‡Jan. 23rd, April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Bertie—Feb. 6th, April 20th, Oct. 29th.
Craven—†Feb. 13th, May 28th, Nov. 26th.
Warren—March 19th. Sept. 17th.
Edgecombe—April 16th, Oct. 15th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Avery. FALL—Judge Graves.

Pitt—Jan. 9th, March 19th, †June 11th, Sept. 17th.
Franklin—Jan 23rd, April 16th, Nov. 12th.
Wilson—†Feb. 6th, June 4th, Oct. 19th.
Vance—Feb. 20th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 15th.
Martin—March 5th, Sept. 3rd, ‡Dec. 3rd.
Greene—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Nash—April 30th, Nov. 19th.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shipp. FALL—Judge Avery.

Wake—*Jan. 9th, †Feb. 27th, *March 26th, ‡April 23rd, *July 9th, †Aug. 27th, *Sept. 24th, †Oct. 22nd.
Wayne—Jan. 23rd, March 12th, April 16th, Sept 10th, Oct. 15th.
Harnett—Feb. 6th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 26th.
Johnston—Feb. 13th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 22nd.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Merrimon. FALL—Judge Shipp.

Durham—Jan. 16th, March 26th, June 4th, Oct. 15th.
Granville—Jan. 30th, April 23rd, Sept. 10th, Nov. 26th.
Chatham—Feb. 13th, May 7th, Oct. 1st.
Guilford—Feb. 20th, May 28th, Aug. 27th, Dec. 10th.
Alamance—March 5th, May 21st, Sept. 24th.
Orange—March 19th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 5th.
Caswell—April 9th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 12th.
Person—April 16th, Aug. 26th, Nov. 19th.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shepherd. FALL—Judge Merrimon.

Pender—Jan. 19th, May 7th, Sept. 10th.
New Hanover—†Jan. 23rd, †April 16th, †Sept. 24th.
Lenoir—Feb. 6th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 13th.
Duplin—Feb. 13th, Sept. 3rd, Nov. 26th.
Sampson—†Feb. 27th, April 30th, Oct. 8th, Dec. 10th.
Carteret—March 19th, October 22nd.
Jones—March 26th, Oct. 29th.
Onslow—April 2nd, Nov. 5th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Phillips. FALL—Judge Shepherd.

Columbus—Jan. 16th, April 2nd, July 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Anson—*Jan. 9th, †April 30th, Sep. 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Cumberland—Jan. 23rd, †May 7th, July 23rd, †Nov. 12th.
Robeson—Jan. 30th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 1st.
Richmond—Feb. 13th, June 4th, Sept. 11th, Dec. 3rd.
Bladen—March 19th, Oct. 22nd.
Brunswick—April 9th, Sept. 10th.
Moore—April 16th, Aug. 13th, Oct. 22nd.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Connor. FALL—Judge Phillips.

Cabarrus—†Jan. 30th, April 30th, Oct. 20th.
Iredell—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Aug. 6th, Nov. 5th.
Rowan—Feb. 20th, May 7th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.
Davidson—March 5th, June 4th, Sept. 2nd, Dec. 3rd,
Randolph—March 19th, Sept. 11th.
Montgomery—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Stanly—April 9th, Oct. 15th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Clark. FALL—Judge Connor.

Rockingham—Jan. 23rd, July 23d, Nov. 5th.
Forsyth—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Oct. 22nd.
Yadkin—Feb. 20th, Sept. 24th
Wilkes—March 5th, April 30th, Sept. 10th.
Alleghany—March 19th, Sept. 3rd.
Davie—April 2nd, Oct. 8th.
Stokes—April 16th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 12th.
Surry—April 23rd, Aug. 26th, Nov. 19th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Gilmer. FALL—Judge Clark

Henderson—Feb 13th, July 16th.
Burke—March 5th, Aug 6th.
Caldwell—March 19th, Sept 3rd.
Ashe—March 26th, May 28th, Aug 20th.
Watauga—April 9th, June 4th, Aug 27th.
Mitchell—April 16th, Sept 10th,
Yancey—April 30th, Sept 24th.
McDowell—May 14th, Oct 8th.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Boykin. FALL—Judge Gilmer.

Catawba—Jan 16th July 16th.
Alexander—Jan 30th, July 30th.
Union—*Feb 13th, †Feb 20th, *Sept 17th, †Sept 24th.
Mecklenburg—†Feb 27th, †Aug 27th.
Gaston—March 19th, Oct 8th.
Lincoln—April 2nd, Oct 1st.
Cleveland—April 9th, Aug 6th, Oct 22nd.
Rutherford—April 23rd, Oct 29th.
Polk—May 7th, Nov 12th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge MacRae. FALL—Judge Boykin.

Madison—Feb 27th, July 30th, †Nov 19th.
Buncombe—March 12th, June 18th, Aug 13th, Dec 3rd.
Transylvania—April 2nd, Sept 3rd,
Haywood—April 9th, Sept 10th.
Jackson—April 23rd, Sept 24th,
Macon—May 7th, Oct 1st.
Clay—May 14th, Oct 8th.
Cherokee—May 21st, Oct 15th,
Graham—June 4th, Oct 29th.
Swain—June 11th, Nov 5th,

*For criminal cases.
†For civil cases alone.
‡For civil cases alone except jail cases.

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood, it drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worse cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.

jan 19 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

(ESTABLISHED 1874.)

Huntley, Sampson County, N. C.

The next Academic year will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

The faculty will consist of FIVE TEACHERS, four besides the Principal.
MUSIC DEPARTMENT in seperate building, two pianos, one down stairs for lessons, the other up stairs for practice.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will be distinct from remainder of school, in a seperate building (old music room) under the charge of a special teacher.
ART DEPARTMENT—Painting and Drawing will be taught by a teacher specially prepared, in every way fitted, and highly competent for the work.
The other Departments will be conducted as usual.

☞For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.

dec 8 1y

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY,

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

D. T. WILSON, A. B., (University of North Carolina) Principal.

TERM begins AUGUST 6th, and closes December 21st, 1888.
For further information address the Principal at Little River Academy, N. C.

July 26, 1888. 2m

"H.H.H."

BELTING.

LEATHER and RUBBER.

We have after much investigation made a large purchase of

BELTING

and shall be glad to correspond with all mill men in want. We did not purchase the commonest belting, but a quality we can

Guarantee Every Foot Of.

We hope to make customers by selling a better class of goods than are usually sold, and give close prices and guarantee them and quality.

Lace Leather, Packing, &c

We have given our personal attention to the selection of a fine lot of

SHOE FINDINGS, &c.

FRENCH and AMERICAN CALF SKINS.
KIP SKINS.
HEMLOCK and OAK TAN SOLE LEATHER, &c.

SHINGLES.

Our sales on shingles are large.
We have a new proposition for the makers.
Call and see us.

Huske's Hardware House

OR

B. R. HUSKE & CO.

Sept. 13, 1888. tf

1888 Cotton Season 1888

GIN NOTICE.

"Nobody Rides before de Capen."

As our facilities for ginning cotton fully justify us in doing so, we have concluded to reduce the price of ginning to 1-25th instead of 1-20th as formerly.

With ample water power, first-class machinery and convenient location, we are satisfied that we can make it to the mutual advantage of both the farmers and ourselves to make this reduction, trusting to the *increased* amount of work to cover the difference in price.

As always heretofore we return ALL the seed or buy them as parties may choose. Cotton put up in any style wanted and material furnished at the lowest cash price.

Now, gentlemen, we are trying to help you and you must help us to do so.

It costs us just as much to keep a set of hands around on half our capacity as to keep them steady at work, and we are willing that you should have the advantage of their labor at our expense.

Highest cash price paid for seed cotton.
Satisfaction guaranteed to all.

Very respectfully,
J. D. McNEILL & CO.,
aug 30 tf Merchant Mills.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I have just opened a Furniture Store

In the McMillan Building,

G. A. Thomson's old headquarters, where have in stock and to arrive

Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Washstands,

Fine Hair, Moss, Pine Fiber and other Mattresses, Bed-Springs, Cots, Lounges, Safes, Chairs of all kinds.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

kept in a first-class Furniture Store. These goods are bought for cash and to sell. Call and see me and if I can't convince you that

It is to Your Interest to Buy From Me,

I shall not expect to sell you.

W. J. TOLAR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 31, 1888. tf

A. GARRASON,

DEALER IN

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES,

FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

McLEAN'S VINEGAR.

Carolina Roller Mills

FLOUR AND FEED.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

YOU WILL FIND AT THE

New Bookstore

A FULL LINE OF

BAGS, SLATES

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY USED

IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the following property:

2500 Acres of Land,

at and near Keyser, N. C., on the R. & A. A. L. R. R., 76 miles south of Raleigh. Forty acres under fence and in a high state of cultivation, on which there are two dwellings and all other necessary outbuildings, Barns, Stables, &c. Also one 30-horse power Steam Saw Mill, 5 Log Wagons, 2 Lumber Trucks and 20 good Mules. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above property to any one who may wish to purchase.

J. R. McDUFFIE,
July 26, 1888 3m Keyser, N. C.

THE

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE for which Baltimore as a market stands pre-eminent.

Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

☞Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 30 tf

CANE MILLS and EVAPORATORS.

We have in stock fifteen (two and three roller)

CANE MILLS.

One Power Mill; Five Patent Self-Skimming Evaporators; Five Cook's and Five Chattanooga Evaporators; Sheet Copper and Galvanized Iron—all sizes for making Evaporators.

Also Patent Furnaces on Rockers and Legs; Skimmers, Funnels, &c.

See our Special Cash Premium for best Syrup (home-made) exhibited at the next Cumberland County Fair.

COOKING STOVES

of all kinds and sizes, together with the Patent Gauze Door Cook Stove; Chimney Flues; Drive Well Pumps; Brass and Iron Steam Fittings; Iron Pipe, all sizes, and cut to any length.

Tin Roofing and Guttering

PROMPTLY DONE.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
july 5 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WALTER WATSON

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Lacing and

Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.
oct 13 tf

REMEMBER!

MY MOTTO IS YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. F. F. G's

and PROVISIONS of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Hams, Breakfast Strips, Corn, Meal, Canned Goods, Pure Butter and Lard, Fruits, Nuts and Whitman's Celebrated Pure Confectioneries.

I have recently returned from the Northern cities, where I made a choice selection of the above goods, and am now prepared to offer to my customers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

the largest and finest stock of goods I have ever had in my house.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
No. 51 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

P. S. Any girl or boy under ten years of age, who will present in writing at my store the definition of the above motto, without reference for information, will be presented with a package of Whitman's Sweet Vanilla Flavored Chocolate.

apl 19 1y R. T. S., Ag't.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HAYMOUNT, next Mrs. U. C. Monrover, occupied by Miss Mary Weeks, is offered for sale. For terms, &c., apply to

may 31 tf C. W. BROADFOOT.

Air Ground Bone.

Carefully Selected Animal Bone, air ground, into a perfect powder by Cyclone Mill. The Finest and Best Bone ever made. Invaluable for Flowers, Vines, Fruit Trees and Lawns. A Poultry Food and Corrective for Cattle.

Five pound package for half a dollar.
Ten pound package for one dollar.
Delivered anywhere in North Carolina.
Send orders and money to

COLIN M. HAWKINS & CO.,
July 5 tf Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

Tablets! Tablets! Tablets!

TABLETS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SIZE AND

QUALITY, AT ANY PRICE.

Call and see them at

Pemberton's New Bookstore.

WANTED TRAVELING AND LOCAL SALES-MEN for Agricultural and Machinery Specialties to sell to the trade. State age-references, amount expected for salary and expenses. Address, Massey & Co., Montezuma, Ga.

Aug. 9, 1888. 6m

W. R. WICKER,

—DEALER IN—

Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

NORTH-EAST MARKET SQUARE.

Orders solicited, promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Aug. 16, 1888. tf

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
mar 24-tf Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

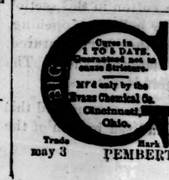
April 29, 1880. tf

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect and Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

jan 12 tf



Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D.,
Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

may 3 PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Agents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with

Peerless Dyes.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities They do not crock or smut. For sale by

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.
jan 12 1y

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors and Wines

—JOBBER IN—

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.

dec 1 tf

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAYETTEVILLE N. C

☞Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.

may 26 1y

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State.

apl 21 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 3.

Taking effect 5.15 A. M., Monday, August 13, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:08 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	7:05 a. m.	3:10 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:15 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:00 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	9:15 a. m.	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	11:15 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	11:27 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:30 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	7:00 p. m.	5:15 p. m.

No. 1—dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Mt. Airy,	5:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:05 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:35 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:00 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	6:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:15 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:25 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 p. m.	12:15 p. m.

No. 2—breakfast at Germanton.
No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro..... 7:30 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro..... 9:00 a. m.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro..... 3:30 p. m.
Leave Factory Junction..... 4:20 p. m.
Arrive Millboro..... 5:15 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 02 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 35 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 56 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.